

ary Science

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THE

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LIBRARIAN

Formerly THE MICHIGAN
SCHOOL LIBRARIAN

OCTOBER

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Contents

LETTER TO MEMBERS OF M.L.A.	Ralph A. Ulveling	1
EDITORIALS—STATE AID—AN OPPORTUNITY	Adam Strohm	2
NEWS FROM THE STATE BOARD	Hobart Coffey, Loleta D. Fyan	3
TO THE LIBRARIANS OF MICHIGAN	Frank Murphy, Frank D. Fitzgerald	4
THE MICROFILM IN MICHIGAN	Ford M. Pettit	5
THE EDUCATION OF THE SCHOOL LIBRARIAN	Lois Townley Place	9
GIFTS TO MICHIGAN LIBRARIES	Thomas R. Barcus	11
CONVENTION HIGHLIGHTS		12
PROGRAM—M.L.A. CONVENTION		13
A TRUSTEE SECTION FOR MICHIGAN		15
READING CLINIC FOR ADULTS	Marion R. Service	15
PERSONNEL SURVEY	Jessie E. Thompkins	15
REMEMBER THE FEDERAL AID BILL		16
DEPARTMENTS—AROUND THE STATE		17
WE RECOMMEND		20
HIGHLIGHTS		22
OUR CONTRIBUTORS		26

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THE MICHIGAN LIBRARIAN

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Vol. 4

OCTOBER, 1938

No. 3

MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION



President
MR. RALPH A. ULVELING
Detroit Public Library
Detroit, Michigan

October 17, 1938.

To Members of the Michigan Library Association:

The forty-eighth annual convention of the Michigan Library Association will be held at the Hotel Olds in Lansing Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, November 2, 3, and 4. The convention theme, "Libraries in Adult Education" has been chosen for the following reasons:

1. To re-emphasize the development of library services and hence not to allow interest in the expansion movement to eclipse the need for a sound upbuilding of the services already established.
2. Because all groups in the Association—children's, school, college, special and public librarians—may, either immediately or in the future, contribute to the promotion of adult intelligence.

Fortunate circumstances have made possible the assembling of an unusually strong program. Four outstanding speakers will be presented at the general sessions while in section meetings, national leaders in the library profession, many of whom are attending because of interest in Michigan's vigorous development program, will take part either formally or informally. Exhibits, unusually extensive for a state meeting, will be shown, because of the abnormally large attendance anticipated.

As a part of the call to this meeting attention is directed to a proposed constitutional amendment (page 15) authorizing the formation of a Trustees Section. State Aid problems, many of which become the direct responsibility of governing boards, make the organization of such a section inevitable. This will be done at the Trustees dinner, at which time these problems will be discussed. Librarians are urged to have as many of their directors as possible attend. The meeting is not restricted, but will be open to all persons interested.

Very truly yours,

RALPH A. ULVELING,

President

EDITORIALS

State Aid— An Opportunity

EVERY individual charged with the responsibility of planning the day's work and the program of the future must proceed firmly to achieve the ends in which he believes. Without such conviction in one's self, energy is easily dissipated and progress unlikely. Do not depend upon inspirations of the impulsive kind—brain storms. In looking toward new horizons do not ignore the trail behind you and the lessons of the past. The money allotment from the State, this windfall, furnishes an opportunity to set in motion certain developments which have been fermenting for years—the mature conclusions of one's best deliberations.

First consideration should, no doubt, go to books. A great number of our public libraries are understocked. Many of them appear more like second-hand bookstores than up-to-date collections of books fresh from the market. Clearly there is a call upon us to acquire books which have something to do with our generation and human affairs of today; we must be equally mindful of our duty to give our youngsters books that are as invigorating and upbuilding as the healthy outdoors. Go and get them and be sure that you know what you are getting. Steer clear of books that are written to promote sales rather than to produce that which will live on.

While receptive to the new, we should not lose touch with the past; none of us is apt to understand *today*, unless we associate with books and minds which have survived through the ages in spite of revolutions and bonfires.

There comes into the lives of most of us a yearning to get close to the heart of things, to meet with some outstanding individual, be his distinction that of sheer vitality, impressive mental endowment, or power. By proxy that opportunity may come by being caught up by a good writer, a good book, in whatsoever field of knowledge or intuition. This opportunity may come the sooner if you invest some of your money in a new associate, some one with zest in life, whose outlook and interests are mature and liberal, not adhering strictly to fixed formulas. Do not be afraid of those not wholly orthodox. Independent thinking, search for truth, do not prosper in strait-jackets. We must free ourselves of apprehensions in dealing with those who not only differ from our ways but who in some regards may be our superiors. Indeed, we serve well only if we enlist those capable of improving our own performance.

Strength of staff derives from leadership, not least so, from that which takes its place with and lives close to the people outside the library walls. Do not make a shrine out of your library. Put it on a trailer and take it to the people. In short, do a little *publicity*. Aside from the radio which should be incorporated in our contact with the public, we should continue our public relations by means of print; not the droning, soporific, bloodless printed lists and chatter about fiction and non-fiction, even less, statistical window dressing which convinces nobody. Begin with short messages, leaflets, rather than bulletins. Have something to say, say it well, and be done with it. Such messages should have a ring of their own, convincing but not dogmatic. Above everything else, they should be readable, whether they concern themselves with the legitimate recreational side of reading or the much-tooted adult education, which would be better named adult intelligence.

ADAM STROHM

News From The State Board

IN the reorganization of the State Library a new Division embracing the former Extension and Traveling Libraries Departments as well as all state aid activities has been established. This Division, located at 705 City National Building, Lansing, will function independently of the State Library and will be directly responsible to the State Board for Libraries.

The Division will be under the direction of Mrs. Loleta D. Fyan, who has been allowed a three months' leave of absence from the Wayne County Library to organize the new unit. The first activity to receive attention will be the state aid program.

Miss Constance Bement, head of the former Extension Department of the State Library, will continue her work in the new Division. Likewise Miss Irene Van Horne, head of the former Traveling Libraries Department, will carry on her former work.

The new unit of the State's library service will be known as the Extension, State Aid and Traveling Libraries Division.

HOBART COFFEY

To the Librarians of Michigan:

The new Extension, State Aid and Traveling Libraries Division of the State Board for Libraries will concern itself first with the administration and distribution of state aid, since we realize how eagerly the librarians of the state are waiting for this program to start. The office of the State Budget Director has allocated \$375,000 to the State Aid Fund for Libraries, and has divided this into the four parts required by the law, as follows:

Equalization Fund—Establishment Grants	\$ 28,125
Equalization Fund—Aid to Existing Libraries	28,125
General Library Fund	308,750
Administration Fund	10,000
Total State Aid Account	\$375,000

The accounts are set up so that half of the money is available between now and December 31, 1938.

The first two vouchers for state aid (establishment grants), made out to the Branch County Library and the Ingham County Library for \$3,000 each, have been signed by the county treasurers and every effort is being made to hasten the necessary routine, so that the checks will be delivered to these new county libraries at the earliest possible date. Applications filed by other new county libraries for similar grants are still under consideration. Several details are still to be worked out before disbursements can be made from the General Library Fund. We hope you will be patient, realizing that it takes time to establish regulations which are fair to all concerned, and that payments from a fund of this size must be made with the utmost care and accuracy.

The State Board for Libraries finds that, in order to qualify for state aid, it will be necessary for each library to file . . .

¹The Extension, State Aid and Traveling Libraries Division will be prepared to provide a consultation service on state aid at a special desk from 9 to 5 during the convention at the Olds Hotel.

- (1) A statement of the actual money *received* from each supporting governmental unit (such as city, township, school district, county, etc.) between July 1, 1936 and June 30, 1937, this to be a sworn statement from the treasurer of each appropriating body.
- (2) A certified copy of the resolution or resolutions appropriating funds for the library for the period July 1, 1938 to June 30, 1939.

While letters will be sent to libraries which have not yet filed such reports, it will save much time if you will send these statements in immediately to 705 City National Bank Building, Lansing.¹ Until further notice, Miss Bement and I can be reached at this address. Miss Van Horn's address will continue to be in care of the State Library.

LOLETA D. FYAN,

*Chief Extension, State Aid and Traveling
Libraries Division, State Board for Libraries*

To The Librarians of Michigan

RALPH A. ULVELING, President of the Michigan Library Association, recently sent identical letters to both gubernatorial candidates, Governor Murphy and former Governor Fitzgerald, offering each space in the *The Michigan Librarian* for a statement of his stand on state aid for libraries. Their replies are given in full below.

From Governor Murphy

As a means to enlightenment in a democracy, libraries are essential and their expansion and extension should be given every encouragement. I am happy that it was possible last year to provide \$500,000 annually for this purpose, and I will gladly coöperate in every way possible to extend state aid to the libraries within available means.

FRANK MURPHY, Governor

always exist. In past years one textbook was considered sufficient to cover adequately a given subject. With increased references available requiring students to read the works of many writers, the relationship between the schools and the libraries became a much closer one. Schools became more dependent upon the libraries for this reference work.

The last Legislature appropriated a substantial sum for library aid. Michigan appears to be one of the most, if not the most, liberal state in the Union in granting state aid to public libraries.

I am convinced that this recognition of the State's responsibility is proper and should be considered a part of our growth and development. Therefore, I favor the State's continued support of public libraries within the limit of its financial ability.

From Former Governor Fitzgerald

The State of Michigan provides financial aid to the public school system. Consistent with this fact, it would seem that state aid should be given to the public libraries within the State's financial ability, inasmuch as the public libraries are an important factor in public education.

The present relationship between the libraries and the public schools did not

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FRANK D. FITZGERALD

The Microfilm In Michigan

By FORD M. PETTIT

MICHIGAN librarians are keenly alert to the possibilities of microfilm and the outlook is for rapid advancement in this field as soon as easing financial conditions make possible larger budgets. A beginning has been made in Ann Arbor and Detroit. The University of Michigan, coöperating with University Microfilms, a private organization located at Ann Arbor, really has projected itself into the center of microfilm activities; but at Detroit the use of microfilm has had hardly more than a beginning.

Through University Microfilms, the General Library, the William L. Clements Library, and the Law Library of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor have thrown open their collections with certain reservations. It is possible to obtain a microfilm copy of a single page or of a whole book or pamphlet, these three libraries having agreed to loan the material to University Microfilms for copying at a cost of approximately two and one-half cents a page.

In addition to this microfilm copying service, the University has increased its facilities for research by joining about twenty other American libraries in a project for copying all books printed in English prior to 1550, insofar as their owners will permit copying. The project is financed by Edwards Brothers of Ann Arbor, which makes it doubly a Michigan enterprise. The General Library of the University also sells catalog cards for this project to subscribing libraries and others who may be interested. These cards are lithoprinted and the information is more complete than the *Short-Title Catalog* by Pollard and Redgrave, which they follow in general. For research work at the University, there are four projectors which students and faculty members may use for reading films owned by the University or films they may have purchased for their own use. The University may be said really to have taken a lead in this field, though it is not engaged in it commercially.

In Detroit, microfilm has developed to a point where one of the larger companies engaged in processing films and manufacturing projectors has found it necessary to have a full-time workman on the job servicing machines. All the larger banks have been using microfilm for years to copy checks and statements. The Detroit Edison Company uses



microfilm to copy engineering and architectural drawings. The saving in space is tremendous as the original drawings are larger than a newspaper page and they are reduced to the width of a 35 mm. film. The Detroit News is microfilming its current issues and is making a start on copying its bound files. The Detroit Public Library and Wayne University Library are accumulating positive copies of the Detroit News microfilms to substitute for the bulky newspaper files.

The News project deserves more than passing mention, for the Detroit News has followed the development of this phase of microfilming from the day when it was only a dream in the mind of Joseph F. Kwapis, librarian of the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* until his death. It was an interested spectator when the first experimental machine was first exhibited at the Chicago convention of Special Libraries Association in 1933, and less than two years later it was the first newspaper west of New York to use microfilm for preserving the newspaper record. The News began with microfilm April 1, 1935. All editions are copied on film, the actual photographing being done at the plant of the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York. The Detroit Public Library began purchasing Detroit News microfilms December 1, 1937, taking the home edition only, as does Wayne University.

Right here it might be well to set down just what sort of saving in space the 35 mm. microfilm makes possible in a newspaper file. Thirty-five millimeters is, approximately, one and five-sixteenths inches. Each foot of film contains eight and one-third pages of the newspaper. The home edition, for one month, makes a bound volume slightly larger than the newspaper page and two and one-half inches thick. This bound volume has 1,200 cubic inches of displacement. Two reels of microfilm, each one hundred feet long or less, and stored in a pasteboard box four inches square by one and five-eighths inches thick, contain the same records. The cubic contents of the two boxes is fifty-two cubic inches as against 1,200 for the book.

A survey of the bound files of the News indicates that microfilms of every book from the birth of the *Detroit News* in August, 1873, to date, could be housed in six metal cabinets seven drawers high with four rows of reel boxes twenty-seven inches deep to the drawer. This seems like a dog house compared with the row after row of steel cabinets reaching nearly to the ceiling in the basement where they are now stored, occupying hundreds of square feet of valuable floor space.

From the time the News began using microfilm in 1935, it was contemplated that the old files of the paper should be put on film, but a satisfactory method of copying from the bound files without tearing apart the bindings had not been devised. The New York Times could go ahead with its plan to film its papers covering the World War period, because it had eight sets of files and could easily sacrifice two of them. The News had but one set and this one incomplete in spots. To tear apart the binding would be equivalent to destroying the contents, and this violation of a sacred heritage could not even be considered.

Recently, methods of copying the pages of bound volumes have been devised and, with the coöperation of the Detroit Public Library, using the library files to supplement those of the News which are mutilated or missing, a start was made last month. Beginning with 1900, it is contemplated that the filming will go on through the period where the condition of the newsprint is in its worst stages of decomposition. It really is a large task, for every page in each volume must be inspected for mutilation and decay. A careful note is made of each bad page in the News files. Then the Public Library checks its files for a good page to use as a substitute. In some cases

it may be found necessary to look elsewhere for a satisfactory copy, so badly has time left its imprint on these aging volumes, but so far the Public Library has found in its files or in those of the Burton Historical Collection a substitute for each incomplete copy. When this period has been photographed, the other volumes will be copied so that eventually the Detroit News and the Detroit Public Library each will have a complete film copy of the newspaper from August, 1873, to date.

The importance of this work must be apparent to everyone who has had recourse to the old files of newspapers. The most important source for material for the historian is the newspaper. Only part of this record has been preserved in books. The entire newspaper record is turning rapidly to dust as Time, with yellowed hand, reaches in between the pages on the shelves. Particularly is this true of newspapers printed since the Spanish-American war, for this period witnessed the development of wood pulp newsprint, the most perishable of all papers for record purposes.

Several methods have been tried to preserve these fading newspapers. Various sprays have been invented, designed to cover the pages with an emulsion which would halt decay. Japanese tissue has been pasted over pages to keep out air. Both these methods are costly, and it is questionable whether this solution is permanent or that the paste does not damage the paper. Also the tissue reduces visibility and makes difficult photographic reproduction.

Microfilm offers the most nearly satisfactory method of preserving these old records. It is not perfect, but there have been many improvements in the last few years and unquestionably there will be more. The film itself is more nearly free from grain than any previously marketed. This is important when a photographic enlargement is made from the film, as any grain in the film is enlarged along with the image superimposed on it. For all ordinary uses, microfilm serves as a successful substitute for the original. Photographic enlargements that are legible for reading and suitable for evidence in court can be made up to 40 per cent larger than the original. Only in producing copies of a newspaper page sharp enough for half-tone reproduction is there any difficulty. The trouble here seems to be in unequal diffusion of light and possibly lack of proper equipment. Engineers are working on this problem and I have no doubt that it will be solved eventually.

Use of the microfilm at the Detroit News is greatly facilitated by an index of the newspaper. This was begun in 1919 on loose leaves and bound in book form. In 1927 a card index was started using a three- by five-inch card. Shortly thereafter another index was made of the bound files from 1873 to 1919. The three indices cover the entire history of the paper, though the earliest period is covered rather sketchily. It is a simple matter to locate a news items on the card and through its reference to date, edition, page, and column, find the desired spot on the film in a few minutes. At some date in the future, the News hopes to have the three indices combined into one cumulative index. The value of such an index is apparent to librarians. A next possible step, making this available to other libraries, would be to photograph this index on 16 mm. film. A machine is being developed which will automatically photograph cards, front and back, at one operation. The possibilities of such a machine are tremendous. Imagine what it would mean to have the *New York Times* annual index on film!

The Detroit Public Library thus far has but one microfilm other than the Detroit News films. This is a copy of a book, now out of print, which disappeared from a set of three.

Wayne University has been experimenting with microfilm and is planning to use it extensively to get copies of material out of print and as a substitute for inter-library loans. Dr. G. Flint Purdy, librarian, anticipates that a 16 mm. camera now being developed will make it possible for him to get a copy for \$75 of a set of documents that would cost \$1,800 otherwise. The University is using wall projectors now but is committed to purchase one reading machine now and another shortly.

The biggest development in the near future of the microfilm in Michigan, as far as financial outlay is concerned, seems to be in the newspaper field. There are indications that the Detroit News will not be alone in this field for long. Almost every daily newspaper is giving serious consideration to the abolition of bound volumes in favor of microfilm.

Wood pulp newsprint, though stored under the most favorable conditions, has but a very short life. Printing on rag paper for record purposes, as the Detroit News, New York Times and some other newspapers do, is very expensive and even with a high subscription rate can not be done without financial loss. Binding of the newspapers in a volume two and one-half inches thick, with leather back and corners, which is the binding used by the News, costs \$10 for time and materials only. The negative microfilm for a month costs approximately \$20, and the positive film \$10 more. Although the initial microfilm cost is considerably more, it is not out of reach, danger of mutilation is minimized, and there is much greater permanence. There is no storage problem with microfilm, as there is with bound files. One steel cabinet of standard height will cover as long a period as a room full of bound files in heavy steel cabinets costing into the hundreds of dollars each.

The newspaper feels a moral obligation to the community to preserve its day-to-day records of life, and hardly a newspaper fails to bind this record into books and store them away, though often in a place hardly conducive to preservation for posterity. Many of these records are in a sad condition. Unless microfilming or some other method is undertaken, all the information they contain will shortly be lost.

Although a large part of the microfilming of newspapers in Michigan will likely be done at the expense of the newspapers themselves, there are a large number of newspapers of the early days which have ceased to exist and which should be preserved at public expense. The first Michigan newspaper was printed in 1809 and went out of print with the first issue. Eight years elapsed before there was another, but since 1817 there has been a wealth of historical material in newspaper form in Michigan. Public libraries and other public institutions are largely repositories of these old newspapers. What a splendid public service it would be to have these old papers copied on microfilm and made available to everyone through the public libraries of the state! And what an additional service it would be to have the contents of these newspapers revealed in an index! What a monument that would be for the WPA!

Public libraries, of course, will be custodians of much of this newspaper microfilm. Undoubtedly in time every Michigan city will have in its public library a collection of newspaper microfilms and a reading machine. These libraries also will be using the microfilm made available by various agencies in Washington and to be made available in cultural and educational centers, like the University of Michigan. Much of the material now available in pamphlet form may be more economically circulated as microfilm.

The microfilm also offers Michigan possibilities for visual education in the public

(Continued on Page 26)

The Education of The School Librarian

By LOIS TOWNLEY PLACE

REALIZING that the constantly changing social order has necessitated many changes in curriculum patterns and subsequent complex demands upon the school libraries, it is highly important that much serious attention be given to the education of the school librarian. In the final analysis it is the librarian's personality and education which determine how far the library can go in serving the needs of pupils and teachers. Without a vital, interesting, sympathetic, and intelligent person in charge, inanimate materials would be as wood and the contact would have meaning for only a few natural-born readers. The potential readers would be neglected.

The degree of success which the librarian attains is dependent upon the amount of ability, personal qualifications, and technical knowledge at her command. If she does not attain success and yet possesses adequate preparation, it may be due to a lack of that personal magnetism which is made up of so many elements, namely, sympathy, understanding, interest in others, unself-consciousness, the ability to make oneself interesting, attractiveness, alertness, vitality. It is possible to have book knowledge, to have achieved a high scholastic record and yet be totally ineffectual. Theory must be translated into action, else the librarian is lost and her demise certain.

There can be no argument as to the relative importance of personality and education. Both are equally so. A successful school librarian does not have one or the other, she has both. She must have, for example, sufficient force of personality to be able to control large groups of children. New librarians say over and over again that this is the biggest problem with which they are faced. Experience in an actual situation over a period of a year or more is needed in order to be able to test this ability. The satisfaction of knowing that she finds it possible to work with large groups should come within the training period. It should not be at the expense of the new library to which she is to go.

Some established library schools are willing to undertake the responsibility of offering what would seem to be adequate preparation for the school librarian. That many of these schools are equipped in both staff and laboratories to do a thorough job in preparation for certain types of library work cannot be questioned, but that there is often no differentiation in the types of training programs proposed is a matter of concern to every school librarian. In a recent open letter from the Board of Directors of the School Library Section of A. L. A. to library schools, we find the statement, "The once basic library curriculum is no longer broad enough to encompass the several specialized fields of public, college, school, and special library work." This truth can no longer be ignored. The professional preparation for the several distinct types of library work should be carefully outlined with respect to the special field which the student is to enter.

The education of the school librarian should be based on the many requisites for successful effectuation. A school librarian works with boys and girls of varying abilities and interests who will need books ranging from the simplest vocabulary to titles suitable for adults. She needs an understanding of the reading requirements of these young people, their behavior patterns, their socio-economic status, and their recreational activities in and out of school. Sound knowledge of child and adolescent

psychology is useful. She needs to have teaching ability. Dr. Judd has said that until a librarian is a good teacher she is not a good librarian. In order to anticipate demands and relate reading to current interests, she needs to be fundamentally informed about the courses of study, how and when certain units of work are taught. She must be able to organize and plan a flexible program so that the library will operate as the combination workshop, reading room, browsing room, laboratory and conference room that the progressive school demands. She will have to be an expert in reading guidance. She will need to become a subject specialist in several fields. A broad background of knowledge has heretofore been assumed to be essential. Knowledge is so broad and so vast that it would seem impossible to know very many subjects thoroughly. Is it not rather a deeper knowledge of a fewer subjects which is needed? This is an assumption for which there should be an answer.

In order to gain perspective of her work, a school librarian should be aware of the social and economic forces in society which govern a democracy. With increased interest in vocations, new industries, new business opportunities, a knowledge of books suited for the young adults in the vocational, sociological, and economic fields, is important. It should equal her knowledge of the classics and the literature of the humanities.

The preparation for library work in the elementary school should have a somewhat different emphasis than that for the secondary schools. At the elementary school level the librarian is concerned largely with devices for promoting reading readiness or creating interests in reading. She tries to establish necessary skills (this is the age when skill may be learned without drudgery), to develop certain attitudes toward books, toward reading, and toward the library itself. The elementary school librarian must be able to weave the child's library activities into his classroom work and into the fabric of his personality. She uses less technical knowledge than does the librarian of secondary schools.

If school library work is to be effective it must be done by efficient, intelligent people who have the power of adaptability and a workable philosophy toward the job to be accomplished. It needs people who have an understanding of the abilities, interests, and needs of children and young people; a sympathetic appreciation of their limitations; and a keen sense of responsibility in helping each to grow according to his aptitudes. Its workers must have an ever increasing knowledge of curricula materials, the kinds needed, their sources, their suitability to purpose and use; and they must make constant evaluation of these materials to keep them active and vital. School library work demands those who have not only these traits of skill, personality, and culture, but who have in addition to these qualities the gift of showmanship, the power to exploit books for various purposes, to sell the ideas in books, and to make young people want to read.

Can such training be given in library schools? There is no reason to believe that it cannot, provided the instructional staff has the ability to teach, as well as the subject knowledge and experience in the field, and provided, also, the proving ground for the student extends beyond the classroom. Adequate preparation of the school librarian includes the proper blending of theory and practice. Too much practice with too little theory is detrimental, but too much theory with not enough practice is apt to be fatal. It is the intermingling of the two which is important. Kilpatrick says, "To think and not to do is immorality."

(Continued on Page 16)

Gifts To Michigan Libraries

By THOMAS R. BARCUS

IT WAS to be expected that Michigan's two largest public libraries, Detroit and Grand Rapids, which are also among its oldest libraries, would be the recipients of an unusually large number of valuable gifts. This article, the second in a series on the subject of gifts to Michigan libraries,¹ attempts to list only the more outstanding ones. The material has been compiled from the libraries' annual reports and for Detroit has been checked by Miss Mabel L. Conat, Chief of the Reference Department, for Grand Rapids by Mr. Samuel H. Ranck, Librarian.

The following remarks by Mr. Ranck on the policy of his institution toward gifts should be of interest to other librarians: "First of all, with reference to the general policy regarding gifts, we accept anything that is useful to the library if there are no strings to it. That is, we are not obliged to keep it—we may sell it or do anything with it we wish. In this way we clean out offices when people move and sometimes even attics. The waste paper that we get and sell more than pays for the handling.

"Gifts of all kinds make excellent publicity, and when we were able to publish our monthly Bulletin we always had stories in this besides the stories in the newspapers.

"Nearly all of the donors of books to the library were personal friends of myself and I knew their interests, but I do not recall that in any case did I make a direct personal solicitation for their remembering us in their wills."

In 1933 the Grand Rapids Public Library made a study of the gifts it had received during the preceding thirty years. During that time it received 84,868 volumes, 113,073 pamphlets, 196,078 periodical numbers, 7,638 maps, 4,780 broadsides, 20,890 pictures, 43,376 manuscripts, 10,668 annual subscriptions to periodicals, 1,548 bulletins from libraries, 94 pieces of furniture and 58,435 miscellaneous items, the total being \$41,448 for the thirty-year period. In addition it received \$5,396 in cash and \$26,212 in trust funds. The total value of all gifts during the period was estimated at over \$100,000.

In regard to the large number of trust funds given the Grand Rapids Public Library, Mr. Ranck says: "We have put a handsome plaque in the vestibule of the Ryerson Library Building on which we have placed the names of all the trust funds of \$500 or more, and we have left room for adding others. The manuscript for a pamphlet telling about these funds, will be completed shortly for distribution in the Ryerson Library Building. It will also be sent to those likely to be interested. It is interesting to note in this connection that more than half of the trust funds which have come to us have been from persons who were more or less active in the Historical Society of Grand Rapids.² Three funds have come from former employees of the library, and two are memorials from former members of the Library Board. Some years ago the library sent a circular letter to the lawyers of the city, suggesting that when they were asked for information regarding trust funds, etc., by persons making their wills, that they remind them that the Library is in a position to care for such a fund that serves also as a splendid memorial to the individual. I have been told by

(Continued on Page 24)

¹The first article in the series listed the various sizable grants to public libraries in Michigan. It appeared on page 8 of *The Michigan Librarian* for April, 1938.

²The Grand Rapids Public Library has been remembered in this way because of Mr. Ranck's many years' connection with the Historical Society as its secretary.

Convention Highlights

THE following program shows the names of many out-state speakers. Among the librarians you will note, DR. LOUIS R. WILSON, Dean, Graduate Library School, University of Chicago, and Chairman of the Extension Board of the American Library Association, well-known to librarians for his many contributions to professional library literature. He will be in Lansing all day Thursday, November 3, and will speak at the College Library Round Table and at the third general session that evening.

MR. JOHN S. CLEAVINGER, Columbia University School of Library Science, and former Michigan librarian, will be at the Children's Librarians' Section on Friday morning and at the second general session on Thursday morning.

MISS MILDRED BATCHELDER, School and Children's Library Division, American Library Association, will also be at the Children's Librarians' Section, Friday morning. MISS HAZEL WARREN, Chief, Extension Division, Indiana State Library, will be at the County Library Round Table on Wednesday afternoon, and MISS MARIE E. NEWBERRY, Public Library, Dayton, Ohio, will contribute to the Lending Section on Thursday afternoon.

(Except for Dr. Wilson, the speakers for the general sessions are all from outside the ranks of the profession.)

MR. CLYDE R. MILLER, Teachers College, Columbia University, Secretary, Institute for Propaganda Analysis, will be the dinner speaker Wednesday evening. Before going to Teachers College where he lectures on Public Opinion and Education, he worked as a newspaper reporter, editor, public relations counselor, and is known as a specialist in public relations for colleges and school systems. He will speak on "Propaganda, Dictatorships and Democracy." The springboard for his talk will probably be the big news in the papers of October 2nd and how that news relates to the propaganda problem.

MR. LEON WHIPPLE, Professor of Journalism at New York University and one of the editors of the *Survey Graphic* will be recognized by librarians for his writing on civil liberties and more recently for his pertinent comments on adult reading as related to adult education. He will speak at the general session on Friday morning on "The Future and Reading."

The last general session will be a joint session with the School Librarians' Section with DR. GEORGE S. COUNTS, Teachers College, Columbia University, as the speaker. His work in the field of education and his writings in that field as well as the more general titles relating to a changed social order and its implications, have made him so familiar a figure to both the school people and general librarians that nothing more need be stated except the fact that he will speak on "Knowledge and the Free Man" on Friday afternoon.

MRS. LOUISE ARMSTRONG, Michigan author of the work titled *We Too Are the People*, recognized for its value as American social history, will speak on Thursday evening on the same program with Dr. Wilson.

Mention must be made of the Benno Delson Trio and Miss Irene who will furnish music for the dinner on Wednesday evening. The trio and Miss Irene came to Lansing from Alt Heidelberg at the Century of Progress Fair in Chicago and have been signed for the "Fair" in New York next year. Miss Irene's specialty are songs from the Victor Herbert Operas.

Michigan Library Association

Forty-Eighth Annual Meeting

LANSING, NOVEMBER 2 TO 4

Headquarters, Olds Hotel

Theme: The Library's Place in Adult Education

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2

10:00 a. m. Executive Board Meeting
10:00 a. m. to 12 noon Registration
2:30 p. m. Round Table and Section Meetings:

COUNTY LIBRARY ROUND TABLE:

Chairman, Leila Wilcox, Librarian, Public Library, Port Huron.

"Say Yes to Your Future." Hazel B. Warren, Chief, Extension Division, Indiana State Library.

The Michigan Situation. Maud E. Grill, Librarian, Jackson County Library.

MICHIGAN REGIONAL GROUP OF CATALOGUERS:

Chairman, Annette Persis Ward, Librarian, Alma College. Business.

"A Public Catalog for the Public." William Keller, 2nd, Wayne County Library, Detroit.

2nd speaker to be announced later.

REFERENCE SECTION:

Chairman, Ione Ely Dority, Bureau of Government, University of Michigan.

The Reference Service of an Agricultural College; with Special Reference to the place of the Michigan State College Library in Adult Education in Michigan. Glen Fitch, Reference Librarian, Michigan State College.

New Reference Libraries in Michigan: The Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission Library. Hildegard Dietz, Librarian. The Michigan Municipal League Library. Betty Ann MacDuff, Librarian.

Civil Service Examinations and the Reference Librarian. James M. Mitchell, Manager of Municipal Personnel Service.

The Increasing Usefulness of Pamphlets in Reference Work. Edith Thomas, In Charge of University of Michigan Library Extension Service.

Recent Sources of Information in Michigan Government and History. Grace S. McClure, State Librarian.

6:30 p. m. Dinner, Hotel Olds

FIRST GENERAL SESSION:

Chairman, Ralph A. Ulveling, President. Introduction of State Board Members.

Representing the Governor, Dr. W. D. Henderson, Professor Emeritus and Director Emeritus of the Extension Division of the University of Michigan.

Speaker: Clyde R. Miller, Secretary, Institute for Propaganda Analysis, on "Propaganda, Dictatorship and Democracy."

Music by Benno Delson Trio and Miss Irene. (Dinner \$1.65. Please make reservations with Evelyn Hensel, Library, Michigan State College, East Lansing, before Monday, October 31st.)

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3

8:30 a. m. Breakfast, Hotel Olds

HOSPITAL LIBRARIANS' ROUND TABLE:

Informal discussion. Chairman, Eleanor Ricker, Public Library, Kalamazoo.

"Hospital Libraries and Adult Education." "Some New Books for Hospital Libraries." (Breakfast, 60c. Please make reservations with Miss Ricker before Monday, October 31st.)

ALUMNI OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SERVICE AND ITS PREDECESSORS:

Chairman, Hope D. Murray, Public Library, Detroit. (Breakfast 60c. Please make reservations with Miss Murray before Monday, October 31st.)

10:00 a. m.

SECOND GENERAL SESSION:

Chairman, Ralph A. Ulveling, President.

Activities of the State Board for Libraries. Hobart Coffey, Chairman.

Survey of Michigan Library Personnel. John S. Cleavenger, Columbia University.

Federal Aid to Libraries. S. W. McAllister, University of Michigan.

Future plans: Committee reports.

Business.

12:30 p. m. Luncheon, Hotel Olds

JUNIOR MEMBERS ROUND TABLE:

Chairman, Emma Sihler, Public Library, Jackson. (Please make reservations with Glen Fitch, Michigan State College Library, East Lansing, before Monday, October 31st.)

3:00 p. m. Round Tables and Section Meetings

COLLEGE LIBRARY ROUND TABLE:

Chairman, Charles V. Park, Librarian, Central State Teachers' College, Mt. Pleasant.

College Library's Part in the Training of Teachers. Louis R. Wilson, University of Chicago, and G. Flint Purdy, Wayne University.

Tea. Michigan State College Library, Host.

LENDING ROUND TABLE:

Chairman, Elizabeth V. Briggs, Public Library, Royal Oak, Michigan.

"Music and Art with Special Reference to the Small Library." H. Dorothy Tilly, Detroit Public Library.

Modern Library Activities: Library Forums.

Helen Hempstead, Wayne County Library.

Study Groups. Edwina Brezett, Kalamazoo Public Library. Radio and Movies. Carrie Palmer, Royal Oak Public Library.

"To Fine or Not to Fine." Marie A. Newberry, Dayton Public Library.

WPA LIBRARY PROJECTS:

Chairman, Stanley J. Tanner, WPA State Library Consultant. Opening meeting.

What WPA has accomplished to date to assist library development in Michigan. Stanley J. Tanner.

How WPA can assist in developing plans of the State Board for Libraries. William Jabine, Member, State Board for Libraries.

What should be done by WPA to develop school library service?

6:00 p. m.

TRUSTEES DINNER:

Chairman, Robert Sharer, President, Coldwater Library (Board & President, Branch County Library Board)

Organization Meeting.

Discussion of State Aid. William Jabine, Member, State Board for Libraries.

(Dinner \$1.65. Please make reservations with Evelyn Hensel, Library, Michigan State College, East Lansing, before Monday, October 31st.)

8:30 p. m.

THIRD GENERAL SESSION:

Chairman, Jackson E. Towne, Second Vice-President.

On Knowing America of Today. Louise Armstrong, author of "We Too Are the People."

Library re-adjustment for effective adult education. Louis R. Wilson, Chairman, Extension Board, American Library Association.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4

8:30 a. m.

BREAKFAST:

Executive Committee, Editorial Board, MICHIGAN LIBRARIAN.

9:00 a. m. to 10:30 a. m.

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS' SECTION:

Chairman, Frances E. Burnside, Parkman Branch, Detroit Public Library.

Group Discussion: Developing library work with children in Michigan. Chairman, Mildred Batchelder, School and Children's Library Division, A.L.A. Participants: John S. Cleavinger, Columbia University; Constance Bement, Extension, State Aid and Traveling Libraries Division, Lansing; Ethel Kellow, Detroit; Leithel P. Ford, Hillsdale; Loleta D. Fyan, Extension, State Aid and Traveling Libraries Division, Lansing; Phyllis Rankin, Marquette.

10:30 a. m.

FOURTH GENERAL SESSION:

Chairman, Ruth Rutzen, First Vice-President. Business.

The Future and Reading. Leon Whipple, Professor of Journalism, New York University, and one of the editors of *Survey Graphic*.

12:30 Luncheons. Hotel Olds

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS' SECTION:

Chairman, Frances E. Burnside, Parkman Branch, Detroit Public Library.

Business Meeting: Important plans for reorganizing section to be submitted.

Authors of children's books, Margaret Isabel Ross and Clare Turley Newberry, will be guests.

(Luncheon 90c. Please make reservations with Beulah Isles, Public Library, Lansing, before Monday, October 31st.)

SCHOOL LIBRARIANS' SECTION:

Chairman, Ruth Irwin, Highland Park High School, Highland Park.

Business.

Certification of School Librarians. John Emens, Wayne University.

(Luncheon \$1.00. Please make reservations with Ann Wheeler, Eastern High School Library, Lansing, before October 31st.)

2:30 p. m.

JOINT GENERAL AND SCHOOL LIBRARIANS' SECTION MEETINGS

Ralph A. Ulveling, President, and Ruth Irwin, Section Chairman.

Knowledge and the Free Man. Dr. G. S. Counts, well-known author and educator, Columbia University.

4:30 p. m.

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING.

A Trustee Section for Michigan

FOR some time it has been recognized that library progress in Michigan would be furthered very definitely if the support and understanding of library board members could be translated into a tangible contribution to the work of the professional organization through the formation of a Trustee Section.

At the annual meeting last year, a dinner meeting was held at which Mr. William E. Marcus, President of the New Jersey Trustee Section, spoke. He defined the responsibilities of trusteeship and encouraged the creation of such a section. Opportunities for both local and state development now before us, because of the state-aid benefits, make it not only desirable, but one might say necessary, that trustees share with librarians the responsibility for promotion of the service.

Plans are being made for another dinner meeting in connection with the annual meeting on November 3 at the Hotel Olds, Lansing. Possible organization plans will be presented with the expectation that a section will be formed at that time.

An amendment to the constitution of the Michigan Library Association will be submitted making possible this new section. It is urged that librarians attend and encourage the attendance of their library board members.

Besides organizing the section, there will be a discussion of state aid from the trustees' standpoint, led by Mr. William Jabine, member State Board for Libraries.

Reading Clinic for Adults

THE Detroit Public Library in coöperation with the Language Education Department of the Detroit Public Schools is offering to the adult public a Reading Clinic for the diagnosis and treatment of reading difficulties.

This is in line with the studies on

reading abilities mentioned in "Highlights" on another page of this issue and, so far as we know, is the first undertaking of the kind in which a public library has had a part.

The Detroit Public Library advertised the clinic in all its agencies and the weekly meetings are held in the auditorium of the Main Library. Reading tests and remedial exercises are given by Dr. Gertrude Whipple, Supervisor of Reading in the schools, and her assistants. Members of the library staff are also present and give help in choosing books suited to the individual reading problem.

Response has been very gratifying. The two meetings already held were each attended by about 150 people of various ages, types, and degrees of education, eager to improve their reading ability. Later it is planned to divide the group for more detailed instruction.

MARION R. SERVICE

Personnel Survey

LOOKING toward the period of library expansion, which may be expected to follow financial aid from the State, the Planning Committee of the Michigan Library Association has discussed the need for a study of conditions influencing personnel. The discussion considered, in general, the scant encouragement given to professional education; and in particular, the inadequate training facilities in the State to meet the requirements for school librarians in the new Teachers' Certificate Code; the meager provision for library work with children in public libraries; and the relationship of various organizations other than public libraries and schools which are conducting library service, such as the WPA, private foundations, etc.

The Planning Committee urged that the State Association apply to the A.L.A. Board of Education for Librarianship for a directed personnel survey. A three-months' survey of library progress in the State is being financed by the A.L.A. Board of Education which has appointed

as director, John S. Cleavenger, of the the School of Library Service, Columbia University.

Mr. Cleavenger began his work late in September with headquarters in Detroit. He has conferred with librarians round about and has just returned from a week's field trip in northern Michigan where he visited fourteen libraries. At the November conference of the M.L.A. in Lansing, Mr. Cleavenger will report informally on his preliminary observations.

JESSIE E. TOMPKINS, *Chairman
Planning Committee, M.L.A.*

Remember The Federal Aid Bill

In the April, 1938 issue of *The Michigan Librarian* the library recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Education Report (Reeves' Report) were summarized. A letter from the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association in the same issue referred to a meeting of the Executive Board and Planning Committee with Mr. Carl H. Milam, Secretary of the American Library Association. At this meeting the Executive Board endorsed proposed legislation which would make these recommendations effective and planned to urge the support of the Association's membership. Communications went to all public libraries urging support of the Harrison Thomas Fletcher bill. This bill was not reported to the floor last session. It will be re-introduced early in January and will still be known as the Harrison Thomas Fletcher bill, though it will carry another number. Librarians will again be requested to act in support of this legislation. They should be familiar with the recommendations applying to libraries, as set forth in the April issue.

Michigan's part in the campaign last spring was appreciated, and the librarians of this state will undoubtedly be asked to indicate their support again.

The Education Of The School Librarian

(Continued from Page 10)

The acquisition of knowledge in the academic atmosphere of the college or university is important, but it is just as essential to provide the opportunity to put this knowledge into action in a good practice-school library. Such situations, which give experience under expert direction, are the greatest need of students in library schools today. An improvised situation will not do; it must be the real thing. A long period of directed experience under the guidance and skill of an intelligent, successful, and sympathetic critic is the largest single factor in assuring future promise. This contact may come within the four years of academic work, or it may be done afterwards, but it should be required of every librarian looking toward placement in a school library. Paralleling courses in methods and techniques and those involving a knowledge of elementary and secondary school organization should accompany the directed experience contact. These may most profitably be taken in a college or university which operates and maintains a critic school.

In considering the matter of educating school librarians, much thought should be given to these points: (1) Establishing the criteria for determining the probable fitness of students for school librarianship. (2) A compilation of the skills and knowledge fundamental to the training of all school librarians with regard to the field for which they are being prepared. (3) The development of aptitude tests by which one may be reasonably sure that, by virtue of selection and training, librarians are capable of promoting the advantageous uses of reading. (4) The analyzing of the qualities which contribute to successful librarianship. (5) Encouraging tendencies in library schools for giving better and more specific training in research techniques.

Around The State

Organization News

ROUND table groups of Junior Librarians have been organized in Kalamazoo under Miss Marion Schrier and in Muskegon Heights under Miss Agnes V. Haun. The Saginaw Valley group which includes Saginaw, Bay City, and Midland have as their chairman, Miss Evelyn Woods of Saginaw.

The High School Librarians of Greater Detroit held their annual luncheon at the Detroit Yacht Club, June 17, 1938, honoring Miss Francis Clendenning, of Denby High School, who retired last June. Miss Aniela Poray has been appointed chairman of a committee to study and promote state library pensions. At the November meeting officers will be elected for the ensuing year.

The publicity committee of the Grand Rapids Librarian's Club is sponsoring a series of weekly broadcasts on timely subjects. These broadcasts last from 1 to 1:30 P.M. each Friday over station WOOD.

The officers for the Detroit Junior Librarian Association for the year 1938-39 are: President, Mrs. Beatrice Heiliger, Children's Department, Main Library; Vice-President, Miss Eleanor Polarski, Hamtramck Public Library; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Robert Orr, Monteith Public Library. The program for the year is as follows: September 19-20, weekend at Tower Inn; October 3, dinner at Devon Gables followed by meeting at Cranbrook. Report on A. L. A.; December 6, meeting at Hamtramck Public Library. Panel jury discussion on co-operation between the public and school library; February 4, an evening at games, Grandwood, Stormfeltz-Lovely Building; April 19, dinner meeting at the Ingleside Club. Election of Officers. A speaker. A Keno party in November and a benefit bridge party in the spring are also being planned. Mr. Isaac

Yaboroff is chairman of a committee to select a project for this year.

A new library publication makes its bow this month and one already well established has changed its format. The newcomer is the *Bulletin of the Metropolitan Library Club of Detroit*, a four-page mimeographed leaflet whose editor is Mr. Kurtz Myers. The *Bulletin of the Special Library Association, Michigan Chapter* with vol. 4, no. 1, changes to a three-page printed publication, with clever cover and marginal sketch designs. The publicity staff consists of Mr. Royce L. Thompson, Chairman, Mrs. Florence Brown, Miss Caroline Lutz, Miss Barbara Fleury, Miss Mildred Henry and Mr. Isaac Yaboroff. Miss Dorothea Dawson, Supervising Instructor, School Libraries, Board of Education is president of the Association.

Marriages

THE following marriages of Michigan librarians are announced:

Miss Nelly Jermolovich and Richard Minnich, April 23. Mr. and Mrs. Minnich are residing at Easton, Pennsylvania where Mr. Minnich is librarian.

Miss Priscilla Alden Copeland to Edmund Snyder, Librarian at Cranbrook.

Ruth Shay to Dr. Richard Spears during the summer.

Gertrude Knight, Librarian, Dort Branch Flint Public Library and graduate of the Library School, University of Michigan '36, August 19 in Belchertown, Massachusetts to David Cleverdon of Greenville, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Cleverdon will be at home at 816 Hill Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Helen Barker, acting Head of the Branch Department of Flint Public Library to William A. Vorhees, May 27, 1938.

Ruth Lewis, Librarian at Homedale Branch Public Library, Flint, August 19 to Donald Beebe of Flushing, Michigan.

Library School News—University of Michigan Library

FOLLOWING the resignations of Professor Margaret Mann and Assistant Professor Andrew D. Osborn, two new names appear among the faculty of the Michigan University School of Library Science this fall. Miss Katherine Schultz, formerly teacher of cataloging in the Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh, is teaching cataloging. Mr. Cecil J. McHale, Librarian of the Mt. Pleasant branch of the Public Library of the District of Columbia, succeeds Dr. Osborn.

Dr. Mary P. Parsons, now librarian of the Lakewood, Ohio, Public library, was for a number of years resident director of the American library school in Paris, and was earlier librarian of the Morristown, New Jersey Public Library. She has been connected with the University of Michigan Library School at various times during the past few years, substituting for faculty members on leave.

Miss Jeannette Burrell, who has been assistant in charge of duplicates and exchanges in the order department of the University Library, has resigned to become librarian of Lake Erie College.

Mr. Constantin J. Mazney has resigned his position as assistant classifier at the University Library to become editor of the Dewey Decimal Classification. His office is in the Library of Congress.

Miss Dorothy Armstrong, a graduate of the Library School, class of 1937, has been appointed head of circulation in the Ann Arbor public library.

Dr. Bernhard A. Uhendorf is leaving his position as Assistant in the order department of the University Library to become Assistant Director of the Michigan Historical Survey.

Mr. Ernest A. Espelie, formerly Assistant Cataloger in the University Law library, and for the past year librarian of Concordia College at Moorhead, Minn., has gone to New London, Conn., where he will be librarian of the U. S. Coast Guard Library. He will be succeeded at Concordia College by Mr. Elmer L. Hallan, who has been Senior Assistant in

the University Library order department.

Miss Mary Bradt has been transferred from the position of Junior cataloger at the University Library to that of Cataloger of the Bureau of Reference and Research in Government.

Miss Mary Devereaux, A.M.L.S., Michigan University Library School, 1932, who has been teacher of Cataloging at St. Catherine's College at St. Paul, has been made Assistant Professor of Library Science at the Wisconsin Library school beginning this fall.

From Here and There

CLARE TURLAY NEWBERRY, author of "Mittens" and "Babette," was honored recently at a tea given by Miss Ruth C. Barlow, Head of the Children's Department, Flint Public Library. Over one hundred twenty-five guests from eleven different cities in Michigan were present. Illustrations from Mrs. Newberry's new book, "Barkis," were displayed.

A movement for a new library in Flint is under way. The Junior Chamber of Commerce and the Flint Institute of Planning have commissioned Eli Sarien of Cranbrook to draw sketches for a new building to be submitted to a committee from the Board of Education and the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Stanley Tanner has accepted the position of library consultant for the Michigan WPA, with headquarters at Lansing. Mrs. Gladys Engel Miller, formerly assistant librarian at Adrian, is one of the district supervisors for the WPA County library work, located at Mason.

University Microfilms is now doing business in Ann Arbor. This industry is owned and operated by Mr. Eugene Power, formerly with Edwards Brothers. Beside the filming of local material, Mr. Powers announces that he is prepared to furnish microfilms of books and manuscripts in the British Museum, the Public Records office, the Bibliothèque Nationale, and Preussische Staatsbibliothek.

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Clifford B. Wightman, head of the science and useful arts division of the Grand Rapids Public Library, has been appointed associate librarian. He assumes the administrative work of the library leaving Samuel H. Ranck, chief librarian, free to devote his time to the educational and extension services of the library. Mr. Ranck recently marked the thirty-fourth anniversary of his coming to Grand Rapids. Mr. Wightman was formerly head of the reference department of the library of the Colorado State College of Education in Greeley, Colorado.

A new stack room has been constructed at Michigan College of Mining and Technology, Houghton. At present, half of the room has been equipped with Remington Rand stacks. The room is to be used to house the depository collection of United States and Michigan government documents.

The library of Michigan State College received a gift of \$1,000 from the College Equipment Fund. This money is to be used to purchase books for a dormitory library in Stephen T. Mason Hall.

Foster E. Mohrhardt has resigned his position as secretary to the chairman of the Carnegie Advisory Group on Junior College Libraries to become the librarian of Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia.

The James White Memorial Library of Emmanuel Missionary College, Berrien Springs, named in honor of one of the pioneers of Christian education in the Seventh Day Adventist denomination, was dedicated June 5, 1938. The library is a two-story, fire-proof, brick building with two reading rooms which will seat 150 students. In addition there are three smaller study rooms and three seminar rooms. A large vault, steel stacks, asphalt tile flooring, Venetian blinds, new reading-room furniture, six new steel vertical file cabinets are among the details of the building which help to

make it a convenient, comfortable, and attractive place. Both faculty and students participated in moving the library from the old quarters on the third floor of the administration building last December. Motion pictures of the moving process were taken.

Irene Hayner, associate business manager of *The Michigan Librarian*, has a year's leave of absence from her position as librarian of the University High School, Ann Arbor, to act as an instructor in the School of Library Science at the University of Illinois. Miss Hayner is filling the position of Miss Marie Hostetter who is studying at the University of Chicago.

THE Jackson Public Library is sponsoring an NYA project of a spot map showing the location of its borrowers.

The Gaylord Automatic Charging Machine is now being used in Adrian, Ann Arbor, Holland, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Muskegon, Pontiac, Port Huron, and Three Rivers—nine Michigan cities. All report complete satisfaction with the machine, greater speed and accuracy in charging books. For further information, write the librarians in these cities, or visit the libraries.

Miss Jean R. Brand, Highland Park, Illinois, has replaced Miss Ruth A. Eisman as librarian of the Mount Pleasant Public Schools. Miss Eisman resigned in September to become college librarian at Northern Montana College, Havre.

"Treasure Caravan" is the name of the radio program, now in the fourth year, which the Royal Oak Public Library sponsors every Friday at 4:30 p. m. over its local station, WEXL. Book reviews, interviews with interesting persons of the community, musical numbers, and occasional dramatizations are used for variety. There has been an interesting response to this activity. Carrie S. Palmer of the library staff is in charge of the program.

We Recommend

THIS department is designed to meet the needs of school libraries and small public libraries. The committee in charge will be glad to receive requests or suggestions for material to be included. Send communications to the chairman, Miss Dorothy Dawson, Department of School Libraries, 467 W. Hancock Ave., Detroit. Book suggestions in this issue center about vocational guidance. A symbol is indicated to denote the group to whom the book will appeal primarily. A for adult, B for adolescent, J for juvenile. A few outstanding books are marked *.—Ed.

Books

BARRETT, THEODORE, comp. What About Jobs? Pasadena, Calif., Educational Research Association, 1936. \$2.00.

Manual on getting a job. A and B.

****BENNETT, G. VERNON AND SACHS, GEORGIA MAY.** Exploring the World of Work, a Guidebook to Occupations. Los Angeles, Society for Occupational Research (643 W. 34th Street) 1937. \$3.00

The most comprehensive and useful of the recent books in the field. Excellent bibliographies include references for teachers, references for pupils, suggested class activities, pertinent biography and fiction for pupils. A and B.

***BENNETT, MARGARET E. AND HAND, HAROLD C.** Beyond High School. N. Y., McGraw-Hill, 1938. \$1.36.

"The student is invited to face and study realistically the major perplexities he will face after high school days are over." Good bibliographies. A and B.

BENNETT, MARGARET E. AND HAND, HOWARD C. Designs for Personality. N. Y., McGraw-Hill, 1938. \$1.36.

"The student is guided toward a wholesome, objective appraisal of self and his life goals and values and is encouraged to build the sort of personality he wishes to have." Good bibliographies. B

BENNETT, MARGARET E. AND HAND, HOWARD C. School and Life. McGraw-Hill, 1938. \$1.24.

Inclusive, usable orientation book, useful to high school students for personal adjustment more than from the vocational slant. B

****BREWER, JOHN M.** Occupations. Ginn, 1936. \$1.60.

A good general text for occupations classes. B

BROPHY, LOIRE. Men Must Work. Appleton-Century, 1938. \$1.75.

Excellent counsel to encourage the young man starting out in business and to assist the older

man who needs to be rehabilitated vocationally. Informal style, directed to adults. The appendix contains an annotated list of magazines arranged according to vocations. A

GARDINER, GLENN L. How You Can Get a Job. Rev. ed. Harper, 1938. \$1.50.

Question and answer method applied to suggest to an unemployed person, whatever his experience, education, training, and native ability, the procedure to be followed in bringing his qualifications to the attention of prospective employers. A

LEAF, MUNRO. Listen Little Girl, Before You Come to New York; Decorations by DICK ROSE. Stokes, 1938. \$1.50.

Sensible advice of a popular nature written in a style that young people will understand and appreciate. A and B

****LEUCK, MIRIAM SIMONS.** Fields of Work for Women; 3d. ed. Appleton-Century, 1938. \$2.75.

A thoroughly revised edition of a practical vocational guide. Bibliographies very extensive, including pamphlets, periodicals, and names of professional societies in many fields. A and B

LINCOLN, MILDRED E. Teaching About Vocational Life. International Textbook Company, 1937. \$4.50.

The best book published for organizers and teachers of occupations classes. A

****LOCKHART, EARL G.** My Vocation, by Eminent Americans, or What Eminent Americans Think of Their Callings. Wilson, 1938. \$2.00.

A symposium of vocational essays by prominent men and women—John W. Davis, Charles H. Mayo, William Allen White and others—each one chosen for his importance in a particular profession. A

MAULE, FRANCES. Men Wanted; the New Opportunities and What They Demand. Funk and Wagnalls, 1937. \$2.00.

A book of advice to young men entering the business world, pointing out certain characteristics necessary for achieving success. A and B

Pamphlet Series

With conditions in commerce and industry shifting so fast it follows that much of the best and most up-to-date material in the field of vocational guidance appears in pamphlet form. The groups noted below issue a series of monographs, each devoted to a specific occupation. Existing pamphlets are revised continuously, while additions to the series are made periodically. Although the price of each pamphlet may seem high at first glance, their wider distribution among readers due to their form and the excellent bibliographies justify their price.—Ed.

****INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH**, CHICAGO (537 S. Dearborn Street.) *Careers.* Institute for Research. 1930 to date. 75c each (82 publications to date.)

A series of monographs describing opportunities, educational requirements, personal qualifications, nature of the work, state requirements, advantages and disadvantages and expected income. A and B

MORGAN-DILLON AND COMPANY (5154 Clark Street, Chicago.) *Success Vocational Information Series.* 30c a single copy. \$16.50 a set. A

NATIONAL OCCUPATIONAL CONFERENCE (551 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.)

A non-profit-making organization interested in all aspects of occupational adjustment, and in cooperative efforts to study this problem. It acts as a clearing house for occupational information and publishes books, pamphlets, and periodicals, which are sold at cost. A

NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION OF ILLINOIS (1319 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago.) *Occupational Information, Research Reports.* Free to heads of educational, industrial, or similar institutions.

About 25 studies have been published to date, including clerical work, domestic occupations, and dressmaking and design. A

U. S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. *Guidance Leaflets.* No. 1-22, 1931-1934. Supt. of Documents, Washington, D. C. 5c each.

Each leaflet describes the nature of the occupation, opportunities, compensation, state examination requirements, educational requisites, and states where professional training is offered. A

Bibliographies

BENNETT, WILMA, comp. *Occupations and Vocational Guidance: a Source List of Pamphlet Material;* 3d. rev. ed. Wilson, 1938. \$1.25.

This revision of a useful pamphlet first published in 1934 contains a considerable amount of new material. A

KELLEY, GRACE O. *The Vocational Guidance Library.* Wilson Bulletin 12: 644-647. June, 1938.

An excellent selection of books for the teacher and student. A and B

****LINGENFELTER, MARY R., comp.** *Vocations in Fiction, an Annotated Bibliography;* 2d. ed. American Library Association, 1938. \$1.25.

A compilation of fiction titles that supplements the purely informational material. From a possible list of 2000 novels, 463 representing 102 occupations were chosen. The list has been prepared primarily for the use of librarians, teachers, and vocational counselors. The chief aim has been to bring to light novels of occupational significance. An alphabetical list of the occupations represented precedes the main list and an author list follows it. A

Studies of Specific Occupations

****DESCHWEINITZ, DOROTHEA.** *Occupations in Retail Stores.* International Textbook Company, 1937. \$2.75.

The most thorough, detailed, and reliable book of information written on any one particular occupation. Done by a committee appointed by the National Vocational Guidance Association. A and B

STIER, L. G. *Training for the Painting and Decorating Trade.* U. S. Education Office, 1938. 35c (Vocational Education Bulletin 193: Trade and Industrial Series, 55.)

An analysis of the painting and decorating trade together with suggested training plans for apprentices and workers. One in a series of similar trade training course outlines prepared for a variety of occupations by the office of education and available to those responsible for vocational education. Excellent trade and vocational material as well as helpful guide for the handy man who undertakes his own painting problems.

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE. *Job Descriptions for Job Machine Shops.* U. S. Department of Labor, 1938. 75c.

Boys interested in machine shop vocations will find this book useful. Covers work performed, machine equipment, materials, working conditions and qualifications. Profuse illustrations of machines, tools, and processes. A and B

Highlights

IN "Speeding Up Our Reading," (Scientific Monthly, Sept. '38; cond. Reader's Digest, Sept. '38) the vice-president of the University of Chicago, Doctor W. B. Benton, describes the results of experiments made by Professor Guy T. Buswell of the University in the diagnosis and cure of faulty reading habits in adults. Some years of study in the field of adult education have shown the limitations of merely technical literacy. This "illiteracy of the literates" refers to those intelligent persons who find their reading technique too plodding to afford a reasonable measure of satisfaction and profit. In a monograph, *How Adults Read*, (Univ. of Chicago, 1937,) Professor Buswell describes in greater detail his study in relating reading processes to the whole field of adult education. "Serious literature both current and otherwise, is neglected by many adults simply because their immature reading habits render the reading of such material too difficult and time-consuming. Reading becomes a pleasurable, voluntary activity only when the difficulties accompanying reading are reduced to a minimum." Inefficient reading ability in adults is traceable to conditions in earlier years, whether in the individual, mental or physical, or in the methods of instruction to which he was subject.

Prediction and Prevention of Reading Difficulties, by M. A. Stanger and E. K. Donohue, (Oxford Univ. Press, 1937) deals with reading problems in childhood. For members of a profession until now more concerned with books than the individual's reading processes, these investigations are of very present interest.

"The business information bureau of the Cleveland Public Library all but takes clients by the hand and leads them to an employer by means of a recently published folder on *How to Get a Job*. Listed are volumes on every aspect of job hunt-

ing and finding. There is even a reminder in the way of a book made up of candid camera shots of what to do and what not to do with your hands, eyes, feet and head, when selling yourself as well as your product.

"An extremely valuable addition to the job-hunting sources of information is the list of periodicals that contain advertisements for 'positions available' and 'positions wanted.' These range from advertising men to welder and include such occupations as beekeepers, bottlers, cleaners, spotters and dyers, glass benders, picklers and renovators."

"From 'The Librarian,' a column conducted by Mary Elizabeth Prim in the *Boston Evening Transcript*, August 13, 1938.

"How Public Are Our Libraries?" by Clara Savage Littledale, (*Parents Magazine*, July, 1938), stresses the need for library service to America's 45,000,000 rural people. The solution is county or regional libraries plus libraries on wheels. Movies and the radio are doing much by bringing news of the day to remote districts, but powerful and pervasive as they are, they can never take the place of books.

A brief plea for qualitative grading of libraries is made by Geza Schutz of Montclair, N. J., under the caption "Wake Up and Grade" (*Library Journal*, July, 1938). Personnel, appropriation, books and service per capita, and other features should be weighed for the establishment of fair standards. In the same issue a novel advertising plan suitable for a small community developed in the Brumback Library of Van Wert County, Ohio, is described under the caption, "Publicity Stunts." Efforts to interest various organizations such as a camera club and a community forum were followed by a very successful spelling bee and a "true and false" contest designed

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to interest the portion of the public which had not been in the habit of using the library.

John B. Kaiser reports on the effects of civil service on the Oakland (Calif.) Public Library. (*A. L. A. Bulletin*, June, '38). Mr. Kaiser "would be decidedly opposed to the abolition of civil service as applied to the library in Oakland and would wholeheartedly commend civil service for favorable consideration by any library in a jurisdiction where it would be administered according to the standards and ideals of the modern public personnel administrator." In the same issue of the *Bulletin* a more general article which includes discussion of some of the disadvantages of civil service as applied to libraries is entitled "Civil Service—Boon or Bane?" "Civil Service in the Library," by Louis Kroeger (*Library Journal* 62:594-97 Aug. 1937) is recommended for consideration.

For those who wish to review the current library situation the *A. L. A. Bulletin*, Aug. '38, offers the excellent brief summary entitled "What is Happening in Michigan," written by Hobart Coffey, chairman of the new Michigan State Board for Libraries and librarian of the University of Michigan Law Library.

An extensive and thoughtful study of the variations in library service in the 622 counties of seven mid-western states has been made by G. Flint Purdy of Wayne University Library. The states surveyed are Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin. The study was prepared as an unpublished doctor's thesis at the Graduate Library School, University of Chicago, in 1936. A summary is in *Library Quarterly*, July 1938. Although the statistics employed in estimating the quality of service are chiefly for the years 1933 to 1934 and are no longer timely, the value of the survey as an examination of relative development remains unchanged. Mr. Purdy selects four factors for use in evolving

an index of library service: per capita expenditure, volumes per capita, per cent of population registered, and per capita circulation. When the median county for each state is considered as representative, Michigan is found to rank very slightly lower than the whole group of seven states in each of these figures, though slightly higher in per cent of population served.

There is a high degree of correlation between the index of library service and the amount of wealth and degree of urbanization of the various counties and the provision of other facilities for education and recreation. "A county of low library status," Mr. Purdy writes, "is usually also relatively lacking in general reading materials, radios and telephones, and has a comparatively small proportion of its residents in the 14-17 years age group enrolled in school."

Although wealth is the most important immediate factor, historical and personal considerations have undoubtedly influenced library development.

1938 Highway Conference Proceedings

PROCEEDINGS of the Annual Highway Conference held last February under the direction of the University of Michigan College of Engineering with the co-operation of the Michigan State Highway Department, the Michigan Association of Road Commissioners and Engineers, and the Michigan Department of Public Safety, have recently been published by the University.

The pamphlet contains papers on problems of highway design, construction and maintenance, accident prevention, and traffic control as presented at the Conference by men who are outstanding authorities in their various fields. Illustrations, diagrams, charts, and maps add to the value of this publication. Libraries interested may obtain copies free upon application to Prof. R. L. Morrison, Department of Civil Engineering, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Gifts To Michigan Libraries

(Continued from Page 11)

a number of lawyers that they have drawn up wills in which the library is mentioned as a beneficiary."

Special bookplates have been placed in all volumes purchased from these trust funds, which number thirteen, and now have a total value of \$27,300. Their

OUTSTANDING GIFTS TO THE DETROIT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Henry B. Ledyard, 1,081 documents and official publications
 Young Men's Society of Detroit, 4,050 books, 200 pamphlets
 Dr. James F. Noyes, 210 books, 998 pamphlets
 Robert McClelland Estate, 634 books
 Detroit Bar Library, 571 books, 73 pamphlets
 Detroit Medical and Library Association, 2,728 books
 E. S. Sherrill, 395 books, 3,176 pamphlets
 Bagley heirs, 477 books, 1,932 pamphlets
 Herbert Bowen, 418 books, 1,435 pamphlets
 Andrew Carnegie, \$750,000 for a central library building and nine branch libraries
 Dr. George Duffield, 1,746 pamphlets
 Julia H. Williams, \$150 to be spent for books on music, drama, and sculpture
 Henry E. Baker, copy of the first issue of the Michigan Essay, or Impartial Observer, August 31, 1809
 James E. Scripps, tract of land for library site
 George C. Booth, residence to be used for a branch library
 Clarence M. Burton, his collection of Americana, one of the most important historical collections in America, containing 110,000 volumes, pamphlets and bound newspapers, over 1,200 maps and over 2,000 bound volumes of manuscripts, thousands of letters and documents, together with an endowment of \$50,000 which now amounts to nearly \$100,000
 George B. Fowler Estate and the Mrs. M. E. Filer Estate, 1,500 books and pamphlets of travel, biography, history, and fiction
 Philip H. McMillan, \$100 worth of Yale University publications
 Herbert Bowen, valuable collection of documents, coins, letters, bank bills and script relating to Detroit and Michigan
 Sarah A. Cochrane, \$150 for the purchase of books for the Catalog Department
 Charles L. Freer Estate, valuable collection of publications of literary, artistic and bibliographical nature representing some of the most famous private presses and publications of private societies
 Admiral Albert G. Winterhalter, albums and records commemorating the coronation of the Japanese Emperor
 Henry B. Joy, diary of George Washington
 Mrs. C. B. King, 180 books, 1,714 pieces of sheet music, and pamphlets
 William H. Murphy, 901 books, 3,567 pieces of sheet music, 699 stereoscope slides with stereoscope
 R. J. Burton, 2,983 periodicals
 Packard Motor Car Company, 3,883 magazines
 Grace E. Harrah, 411 books, 33 pamphlets, 697 clippings and a collection of English and Spanish material
 William J. Fowler, 533 books, 240 periodicals, many old and beautiful editions
 F. H. Lord, 910 books
 Clarence A. Lightner, \$700 toward the purchase of the Theodore Spiering Music Collections, \$1,000 to finance an immediate nucleus purchase toward the building up of the special collection mentioned in the McGraw Memorial Fund
 McGraw Memorial Fund, \$20,000 to be expended for the acquisition of literature relative to internal secretions and surgical treatment of the thyroid gland
 Mrs. Frank J. Hecker, a valuable collection of books, pamphlets, letters, and manuscripts
 Julia and Sylvia Allen Estate, 829 books, 88 pamphlets, and 40 manuscripts
 Dr. E. H. Sichler, a valuable collection of books containing rare printed volumes of 16th and 18th century presses
 Mrs. Benjamin F. Mulford, 500 volumes
 William Giefel Estate, \$100 to be used for the purchase of children's books
 Josiah K. Lilly, file of Foster Hall reproductions of songs, compositions, and arrangements by Stephen Foster
 Rev. W. D. Maxon, 740 bound volumes of periodicals
 Academy of Surgery, \$100 to be used for the purchase of periodicals for the Medical Science Department
 American Chemical Society, Detroit Branch, \$100, gift to the Technology Department
 Wayne County Medical Society, \$6,154
 George Osiris, 497 books, 30 pamphlets, 38 periodicals, mostly German
 Zonta Club, \$150 and many volumes selected with the advice of the Library
 Detroit Dietetic Association, \$265
 Luther S. Trowbridge Memorial, \$1,000 to meet half expense involved in purchase by the Library of any volumes published by the Yale University Press up to a total cost of \$2,000
 Michigan Bell Telephone Company, an extensive collection of directories
 Mrs. Bethune Duffield, large collection of books
 Pushkin Committee, \$100
 Harry H. Hobbs, a large collection of music
 Mrs. William B. Stratton, large collection of architectural magazines
 J. Herbert Cole, 1,103 books

OUTSTANDING GIFTS TO THE GRAND RAPIDS PUBLIC LIBRARY

Martin A. Ryerson erected and furnished the Ryerson Library building at an estimated cost of \$300,000

Henry Grinnell, Jr., 1,000 manuscript papers and documents relating to the early history of Grand Rapids

The Historical Society of Grand Rapids, 2,407 books, maps and manuscripts, the Lewis G. and Marion Stuart Fund of \$3,700 to be used for the purchase of material relating to Michigan, a \$2,000 trust fund for lectures on American history

The Winnie Whitfield Butler Collection of Picture Books in Colors for Children established by B. D. Butler

\$50.00 a year for a period of five years is guaranteed the library for the purchase of medical periodicals by Drs. Jeanette C. Welch, Richard R. Smith, and Henry Hulst

The Bissell House Association, 1,032 volumes and the free use of the House for a branch library, 1905-1909

Charles W. Garfield, 732 volumes and 2,595 pamphlets relating to horticulture

100 volumes by various donors for memorial libraries to be sent to the homes of sick and crippled children

The Michigan State Telephone Company leased free of charge from 1907-1925 its West Side Building, valued at \$12,000, for a branch library

Charles W. Coit, \$1,000 trust fund for the purchase of books by and about American painters

J. Langdon McKee, 8,087 manuscripts relating to the early history of the schools of Grand Rapids

Frederick P. Wilcox, \$1,000 trust fund for the purchase of reference books in the social sciences

Dr. J. B. Griswold, 592 volumes on medicine

Charles L. Freer, 165 etchings, engravings and paintings by Fred S. Church

Charles O. Smedley, valuable collection of books on games, chiefly chess and checkers

The Grand Rapids Academy of Medicine, \$100 trust fund for the purchase of medical works

Mrs. George E. Hardy, trust fund of \$400 for the purchase of picture books in colors for children

Dr. Maria and Mark Norris, 1,200 volumes, 1,200 pamphlets, 2,500 magazines, 500 pictures

Lucy Ball and Mrs. Myron H. Hookins, 7,149 manuscripts, 2,024 documents relating to early Grand Rapids and Western Michigan. Miss Ball in her will provided for a trust fund of \$2,000, the income from which is to be used for the purchase of books for children

James F. Barnett, 599 volumes, 753 pamphlets, 555 magazines on political science and international law

The Foster Welfare Foundation, \$500 annually during a period of years for works on the family and industrial relations

L. G. Stuart and others, \$8,800 as a nucleus for the Hundred Years Fund

Rebecca L. Richmond, \$5,000 trust fund for the purchase of books on landscape gardening, pictures valued at \$2,000, 754 books, maps and manuscripts relating to early Grand Rapids and the Indiana of Western Michigan

John S. Lawrence, \$2,500 trust fund for the purchase of books on genealogy, 3,057 volumes and 21,810 pamphlets, maps and manuscripts

Charlotte Calkins, several thousand prints

Mrs. James H. Campbell, \$2,000 trust fund for the purchase of material on the Old Northwest, 1,246 books, pictures, and maps

The Kent County Medical Society, \$100 annually during a period of years for subscriptions to medical periodicals

Francis Campbell, 1,000 pieces of sheet music

Mrs. J. Rose Mansfield, \$500 trust fund for the purchase of books for "shut-ins"

Mrs. George G. Whitworth, \$5,000 trust fund for books giving a cheerful and optimistic outlook on life, one half income for hospitals and the other half for the West Side branch Library

Mrs. Sara J. Davis, \$300 trust fund to buy books for the patients in tuberculosis sanatorium

The Kiwanis Club of Grand Rapids, \$125 for subscriptions to periodicals for the tuberculosis hospital

The Charlotte S. Hughes collection of books in the French language, valued at \$1,500, from friends and former students of Mrs. Hughes

The Henry W. Ranger Fund, through the National Academy of Design, a painting "Merry and Little Edmund," by Edmund C. Tarbell, valued at \$5,000

The Grand Rapids Citizens League, 20,000 clippings relating to Grand Rapids

Delos F. Wilcox, 3,000 volumes of magazines in the fields of municipal government and public utilities

Gertrude M. Smith, 684 volumes on literature and its sociological implications

The Grand Rapids Medical Association, 3,807 books and pamphlets

"The Grand Rapids Post," its files together with those of its predecessors from 1848 to 1905, 501 volumes

C. B. Blair, a collection of maps

Hon. T. J. O'Brien, a large miscellaneous collection

Mrs. Ringuette, many portraits of pioneers

W. B. Willard, 841 volumes, besides pamphlets and other items, representing a gentleman's library of fine literary quality. A provision in Mr. Willard's will provides that after the death of certain individuals the library shall receive one-third of 35% of his residuary estate, present value of third, \$10,000

J. B. Ware estate, 1,000 books, pamphlets, maps, etc., mostly on the early history of the telephone

Mrs. Samuel M. Lemon, 250 standard works in handsome bindings

Henry McConnell, 167 items of local historical importance

J. W. Hutchinson's estate, 860 books, fine editions, many in fine bindings, obtained through the instrumentality of Mrs. Martin A. Ryerson.

Mrs. Dudley E. Watters, 617 items

The Sons of the Union Veterans of the Civil War, a bronze Lincoln Memorial Tablet containing his portrait and the Gettysburg address

By Way of Gifts—

EACH year in late spring, the Kwan Zan cherry tree growing to the west of the library entrance calls attention to itself in flowering loveliness. It was the gift of the Olympian Garden Club.

Library News Bulletin,

Washington State Library, April, 1938.

Microfilm In Michigan

(Continued from Page 8)

schools. With the use of wall projectors, copies of newspapers, books, illustrations, pamphlets, and manuscripts can be presented in the class room. Special subjects, such as local history or government, which could not be incorporated in a textbook, or new developments in any field of knowledge could be arranged by a teacher and filmed at a fraction of the cost of printing. It could be used to make the educational system elastic enough to meet changing conditions as rapidly as they arose.

Use of the microfilm has developed so rapidly and along so many lines that no one can say with finality what the future holds. There is no doubt that it is meaning a more rapid dissemination of knowledge and over a wider field. Michigan, with its thousands of scientists and technicians, will be making wide use of microfilms of technical books and documents, many in foreign languages, to make a practical application to industry of the latest discoveries of science.

Our Contributors

THOMAS R. BARCUS, Secretary to the Chairman of the Carnegie Advisory Group on Junior College Libraries, is completing the series of articles entitled "Gifts to Michigan Libraries" begun by Mr. Mohrhardt in our last issue.

HOBART COFFEY, Chairman of the new Michigan State Board for Libraries is the Law Librarian of the University of Michigan.

LOLETA D. FYAN is on leave from her position as librarian of the Wayne County Library to act as chief of the newly organized Extension, State Aid and Traveling Libraries Division, State Board for Libraries.

FORD M. PETTIT is Director of Reference work, the Detroit News.

LOIS TOWNLEY PLACE is Associate Professor of Library Science, Wayne University and Supervisor of School Libraries, Detroit.

MARION R. SERVICE is senior assistant in the Detroit Public Library.

ADAM STROHM, nationally known for his professional activities, is Librarian of the Detroit Public Library.

McClurg's—

specialists in library book service. Since 1876 we have operated a separate department for handling orders from Public Libraries, Schools and Colleges. Our long experience, our immense stock, together with our liberal discounts and central geographical location, combine to make this the logical place to send book orders. It is to the utmost advantage of Michigan Libraries to place their orders with us.

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